

(Miss), Swanson (Va.), Pomeroy (Ohio), Smith (Ark.) and Pittman (New), Democrats, and McCumber (N. D.), Republican—7.

The reservation against Article X was voted upon next. When the roll was called Senator Shields announced that he would withhold his vote, although in sympathy with the spirit of the proposed change, he would offer a substitute on the floor of the Senate. The roll call showed:

Ayes—Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, New, Johnson and Moses, Republicans—9.

Noes—Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomeroy, Smith and Pittman, Democrats, and McCumber, Republican—7.

The third reservation, insuring American individual sovereignty over questions of domestic economy and policies, brought out the following votes:

Ayes—Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Harding, New and Moses, Republicans, and Shields, Democrat—10.

Noes—Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomeroy, Smith and Pittman, Democrats—6.

The vote on the fourth reservation, that designed to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine and forbid against the placing of obligations to assume mandates upon the United States without Congress's permission, received exactly the same vote.

**Amendments to Treaty.**

In addition to the reservations voted into the resolution of ratification there will go to the Senate as the result of the deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee the following amendments to the peace treaty:

1. Provision that American representation in the executive council of the League of Nations shall be equal to any other nation, designed to neutralize the present dominance of the British Empire through the votes of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India.

2. A series of amendments similar to those sections of the treaty in which America is made a party to the numerous commissions, boards and committees empowered to adjust boundaries and rights of European nations over waterways and similar problems of European political economy, with the exception of the retention of membership in the reparations commission, where a sitting member is deemed to be necessary to look out for American interests out of the German shipping which the peace treaty allocates to the victor Powers.

3. The amendment restoring Shanghai to the Chinese Republic.

4. The amendment setting forth that in disputes which may arise between the United States and any other Power or colony of a Power the mother country, or that Power may not make any claim of the United States, or in the event that the dispute is with the parent nation the colony is also excluded from fixing judgment upon the claims of either party.

Senator Fall's proposed amendment to strike out of the peace treaty the entire section devoted to the internationalization of labor regulation and relations will be reserved for introduction in the Senate. The committee has taken no action on this amendment.

**Democratic Leaders Sad.**

The action of the committee was in the last degree disappointing to the Democratic leaders. Senator Hitchcock, ranking member on the Democratic side of the committee, was stricken with disappointment at the Shields defection. He likewise was alarmed by the ultimate fate of the treaty in view of the drastic character of the amendments, which he believed would destroy the treaty and covenant of the League of Nations and must be returned to the other signatory Powers for the ratification of the American changes before the United States can be held or bound to any of its provisions.

"In substance these reservations constitute amendments and would operate as the same," said Senator Hitchcock. "I cannot believe that they will be adopted in their present form. I do not believe that the Senate would adopt a resolution that would kill the American participation in the peace treaty and the benefits of the League of Nations, and I believe such as this would do so."

The report of the treaty will be drafted by Senator Lodge during the concluding days of the week. He was hopeful to-night that he would be prepared to introduce the documents formally in the Senate on Monday. The delaying cause will be the reprinting of the treaty itself with the amendments, which is a burdensome and tedious work, but which must be attended to before the presentation on the floor.

**Senator Lodge Is Jubilant.**

After the victory in the committee, Senator Lodge was radiant with satisfaction. He proffered no public comment, but made it clear that he was unalloyed. The opposition organization was proving itself as the fight progressed. The truth was being borne home by the action of the committee to-day that the Americanism was quite alive and kicking.

Senator Knox left the Capitol a few minutes after the report was voted upon. The rest of the group of victors dissolved.

The results of the deliberations of the committee were discussed to-night by Senator Moses (N. H.), whose attention to the details of the revision has been of the most devoted character, Senator Moses said:

"The single issue presented by the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations is that of Americanism against internationalism; and the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee have aligned themselves on the side of America."

"We have made several textual changes in the provisions of the covenant and the treaty, in addition to the reservations with which we recommend that ratification be had. Much of these changes is directed to the assertion of

Americanism, beginning with Senator Johnson's amendment, which gives America equal voting strength in the League of Nations with that accorded to the British Empire, and proceeding to the last of Senator Fall's amendments, which relieves us from service on the commission to allot rolling stock to European railroad lines too insignificant to warrant the accumulation of equipment for themselves.

**Says U. S. "Goat" Is Sought.**

"We have taken this action partly in order to give symmetry to the treaty, as well as to free us from entanglements of varying degrees of annoyance and difficulty—for the master draughtsmen of the treaty took great pains to write us carefully into all those European messes where our participation could remove the curse from their own selfishness, while taking equal pains to exclude us from participation in those matters where they have felt confident of getting away with it without the necessity of finding an American 'goat'."

"They have been entirely willing, for instance, to make us a partner in the difficult task of determining the boundaries of the Balkan States and other disputatious nations; but they understood of their own motion the dismantlement of Heligoland and the destruction of fortifications on the east bank of the Rhine. By withdrawing from these stipulations which the Fall amendments embrace we have merely created to completion the suggestion which our associates at Paris were perhaps too polite to pursue, and we have renounced, as the treaty itself would phrase it, our rights to share in the two numerous problems which the future will produce in Silesia, in Eupen, in Luxembourg, in the Czechoslovak state, in Poland, in East Prussia, in Memel, in Danzig, in Schleswig and in the other back countries from which the returns are not yet complete. To remain in these entanglements, as the treaty contemplates, would leave us impotent to render our best assistance to the peace which we come to, for another European war growing out of the manifest inequities which all witnesses before the committee have testified to as having been the cause of the war, would be a disaster to us."

"We have not sought to shirk any responsibility which the war has laid upon us; for we have distinguished between the duties brought to us by a war to make the world free for democracy and a peace treaty framed to secure an American underwriting for the aggrandizement of cobelligerents who have sandwiched a temporary and helpful alliance between the rivalries of yesterday and tomorrow."

**Ready Always for Call of Duty.**

"We were bound to help put an end to the fateful schemes of the Potsdam gang. We are not bound to help on the ambitious plots of Downing Street or Quai d'Orsay. By withdrawing from the commissions established by the treaty, as the Fall amendments would have us, we shall be in fact rendering our associates in the war a greater service than we could by any other action. We should desire to proceed with that debate to-morrow instead of on Monday, which would give an additional day, we would be quite prepared to meet their wishes in that regard."

**Asks Attitude on Article X.**

Arthur Trahan, member for Nicolet, asked about the published statement that "the Canadian peace delegates took exception both in form and substance to certain of the original provisions of the peace treaty."

"It is true," he asked, "that the Canadian delegates made a strongly worded written protest against the provisions of Article X of the League of Nations covenant?"

Sir Robert Borden answered: "I am not familiar with, and certainly I am not sponsor for, the statements made in the publications to which my honorable friend has alluded. With regard to the whole question which he has asked, I really have nothing more to say at the moment than what I said in my speech, namely, that there were some provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations to which we made certain reservations, and that many of the objections which we raised were covered by the modifications made in the revised covenant."

Mr. Trahan asked, "What about Article X?"

"These questions cannot properly be submitted on the orders of the day," said the speaker. "They might be put in the course of debate in committee upon the resolution or upon the bill, but in no case can there be a regular interrogation upon the orders of the day."

Continuing the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, D. D. McKensie referred to the fine labor clauses in the peace treaty, for which credit had been given to the Prime Minister of Canada. They were in marked contrast to the action of the Govern-

**TINOCO ARRIVES IN LONDON.**

**Ex-President of Costa Rica Will Visit France and Spain.**

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Federico A. Tinoco, formerly Provisional President of Costa Rica, arrived in London to-day on his way to France and Spain. He is traveling incognito and ostensibly for his health. In a statement to-day he intimated that his absence from Costa Rica would afford Acting President Quiros an opportunity to adjust the differences between the United States and Costa Rica.

Senator Tinoco emphatically denied that his mission to Europe was of a political nature. He said he was going to Paris to seek medical attention for his sister-in-law, Senora J. J. Tinoco, widow of the former Vice-President and Minister of War, who was shot and killed in Nicaragua shortly before President Tinoco left the country. She is still suffering from shock as the result of the assassination of her husband.

At the conclusion of her stay in Paris, Senator Tinoco and his party will proceed to Madrid.

**CANADA MINERS PLAN STRIKE.**

**Demand Made for Release of Leaders From Jail.**

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 4.—Four of the six board members of District 24, United Mine Workers of America, have expressed themselves in favor of a general strike throughout Canada September 17 unless the Winnipeg leaders are released on bail before that time. James McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of the board, announced to-day. The other two members have not been heard from. A mass meeting protesting against the incarceration of the strike leaders will be held at Glace Bay Monday.

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## CANADAPARLIAMENT TO ATTACK TREATY

### Liberals Demand That Country Be Free to Make Decision in Emergency.

### MANY INQUIRIES READY

### All Documents to Be Asked For—Critics Are Put Off by Borden.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 4.—The peace treaty and covenant will not have smooth and uninterrupted passage through the Canadian Parliament. The Liberal caucus has decided to offer firm criticism and to ask for all documents. Substantial resolutions of amendment and interpretation will be put forth.

Article X is the centre of attack, but the right of Canada to make decision in any given emergency will be maintained by the Liberal opposition. It is confidently stated that many of the Government supporters will take an attitude of inquiry and are not ready to be incense burners to the administration on the issue of the treaty.

When the House met this afternoon it was announced by the Prime Minister that after a conference with the leader of the opposition, D. D. McKensie, who is acting for Mackenzie King until the latter is elected to Parliament, it had been agreed that the debate on the treaty would be deferred until Monday.

Sir Robert Borden said further that since the treaty had been printed in the Canadian Official Record on February 15, the revised text of the League of Nations draft in both English and French on May 9 and 23, and the official summary of the revised treaty on May 8 in the Official Record, there was no good reason for the statement that members had not fair opportunity to become familiar with the treaty terms. Sir Robert added:

"The debate upon that resolution should be brought to a conclusion not later than Thursday, the 11th of September. I did not make to my honorable friends at that time a further suggestion, which is this: If the honorable members on the other side of the House should desire to proceed with that debate to-morrow instead of on Monday, which would give an additional day, we would be quite prepared to meet their wishes in that regard."

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ment in the Winnipeg strike. For while the Minister of Justice was attending to the treaty the labor clauses in the treaty were at Winnipeg taking form. The action against the strikers, some of whom are now in Stony Mountain penitentiary. On the one hand there were palms of praise for the Premier and a sermon on the Mount for the treaty, while on the other hand there were violence and limitation of freedom, he added.

**Sir Thomas White's Retirement.**

Referring to the retirement of Sir Thomas White from the Cabinet, Mr. McKensie said, he had jumped off to the Indian graveyard only after the Bank of England. His successor was also a Knight, but Sir Henry Drayton had no special knowledge of finance, he said.

Hon. Frank B. Carroll's retirement from the Cabinet and acceptance of the chairmanship of the Railway Commission was a clever bit of strategy on the part of Mr. Carroll, said Mr. McKensie, as he was like the fox who jumped down a well to get a drink, and being unable to get out, persuaded a goat to come down, using the latter's assistance to get out of the well. Mr. McKensie took a generous view of Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the new Minister of Agriculture, and hoped he would prove a good man for that department.

Sir Henry Drayton, it was true, had not great experience in financial matters before he undertook the duties of the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Carroll would bring to his new duties conspicuous ability, great energy and strong devotion to duty. But Sir Robert said not a word by way of explanation of why the Minister had made the change.

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Continued from First Page.

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**SERBIANS HOLD UP AUSTRIAN TREATY**

Guarantee for Minority Nationalities Is Obstacle.

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Discussion is still going on between the Entente and Associated Powers regarding the clause in the Austrian peace treaty guaranteeing protection to minority nationalities in the territories detached from the former Austrian Empire. Neither Rumania nor Serbia has yet accepted this clause.

It was said at the headquarters of the Serbian delegation to-day that Nikola P. Pachitch, head of Serbia's peace mission, was conferring on the subject with his colleagues and that the Serbian Government, as well as its peace delegation, is stoutly opposed to what is termed interference with the interior affairs of Serbia. The Serbians hold the minority nationalities should be simply protected by Serbian laws, the Jews enjoying the same rights as other citizens, being represented in Parliament and holding commissions in the army. It is contended by the Serbians that guarantees originating outside the kingdom would create a spirit of independence among the newly detached populations which likely would lead to rebellion or trouble among the turbulent elements. The Serbians refuse to say that they will not sign the treaty, but they assert positively the treaty, as it stands, has not yet been accepted by them.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has decided to grant the request of the Austrian peace delegation for two days delay in the time for presenting the Austrian answer to the terms of peace.

**WOODEN FREIGHTER BURNS.**

**Toltec Catches Fire in the St. Lawrence and Is Destroyed.**

CHENEBUN, Sept. 4.—The wooden steamship Toltec of Buffalo caught fire to-day when proceeding up the St. Lawrence River, en route from Montreal to Buffalo in ballast. She was beached near Prescott, Ontario, where she was destroyed.

The crew were rescued by the Canadian Government steamboat Alert and brought to this city. Capt. Hoffmann, who commanded the vessel, said the fire started in the engine room and spread so rapidly nothing could be done to check its progress.

The Toltec was a steamship of 767 gross and 621 net tons, built at Marine City, Mich., in 1889. She was owned by the O'Hare Steamship Company of Detroit and was operated in freight service only.

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either we saved the world; and by keeping together we can keep the peace of the world."

It was well, he thought, that the House or Commons selected the representatives of the people should first pass upon the treaty, and he moved further consideration be deferred until September 15.

Senator Roche doubted if Canada had the right to promise support in arms to the League of Nations because the force of arms in Canada belonged to the British crown. He would prefer to see Canada meet the obligations she had incurred before assuming any new ones.

Senator McKellie called attention to the fact that the treaty became effective as soon as three of the great Powers agreed to the terms, consequently the treaty would become operative whether Canada agreed to it or not. The moment the treaty became binding upon Great Britain, he said, it became binding upon Canada whether Canada agreed to it or declined to agree to it.

He believed the treaty would be an effective agency for the perpetuation of peace. An Canada was already bound by the approval of Great Britain, he contended, the approval or disapproval of the Parliament of Canada made no difference.

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## FIVE CENT PHONE RATE WON BY CITY

### Continued from First Page.

with a rate investigation, involving the consultation of books and statistics, Chairman Hill asserted.

The company had introduced a detailed statement relative to the 5 per cent. reduction plan, which showed the \$1,500,000 saving, although it had been represented as a \$1,500,000 saving. But these figures and facts went by the board as soon as Chairman Hill declared the commission's dissatisfaction with only that much.

**Asks State Inquiry.**

What came next was a prolonged discussion of who should bear the burden of proof, Edward L. Blackman, a special counsel for the telephone company, reading a statement to the effect that it would cost the company in the neighborhood of \$150,000 to prepare its case. Also the company wanted a consideration of telephone rates all over the State, he said.

"Do you mean you would have us investigate every little community up State?" Commissioner Kellogg asked. "We are losing money in some places," Blackman replied.

"Well, it would make it impracticable to finish this inquiry in our lifetime or mine," Mr. Kellogg retorted.

Mr. Hill said for the commission a moment later that the problem would not be considered on a State basis, whereupon Mr. Swazy came rapidly to his feet. "Do you mean to say that you, with only two Commissioners present, make the decision that the property will not be considered on a State basis?" demanded Mr. Swazy.

"Yes, that is the determination of the commission," Mr. Hill answered. He agreed that Mr. Swazy could have a full vote of the commission on the matter if he chose.

However, all the incidental intentions and counter intentions were disposed of by the final developments when Mr. Swazy came back in the afternoon with the company's much improved arrangement. Even Senator Foley, whose claim to being the author of the benefits thus derived by the public dates back to 1915, when he was chairman of the Joint legislative committee, which forced a reduction then, admitted he would agree to the \$2,400,000 or \$2,500,000 cut and the 5 cent rate for all New York.

It was a victory, no matter who won it, as one or two departing witnesses observed.

T. P. Silyan, assistant to the first vice-president of the New York Telephone Company, issued a statement last night explaining that the new rates, becoming effective October 1, "amount to a straight 8 per cent. reduction on all charges for business and residence service in the city; but do not affect the so-called service connection charge to new subscribers, or public pay stations or private lines separate from the public exchange."

"After October 1," the statement read, "no toll charge will be made at points within the city from subscriber's stations in excess of 5 cents for the regular five minute call."

Hotel and apartment house proprietors will get the benefit of the 8 per cent. reduction, Mr. Silyan said, although the telephone company has nothing to say about what they may charge tenants. Coin box charges are not affected, he pointed out, so that calls from Manhattan pay stations to Richmond, for example, will continue to be 10 cents, whereas a subscriber calling points in Manhattan from Richmond from a residence phone will pay only the 5 cent charge heretofore.

Coming down to actual figures, he said service costing \$40 a year for 800 calls for instance, will henceforth cost \$36.80. The \$136 a year charge for 8,000 messages becomes \$118.92. Bills are to be rendered as at present but with the 8 per cent. cut, so that a subscriber on a four party line paying \$30 for 600 messages will receive a monthly bill for \$23.30 instead of \$25.50.

**WARD'S BAKING COMPANY**

Bronx Bakery Melrose 6100

Brooklyn Bakery Prospect 6100

**TERMS KILL HAPSBURG HOPES.**

Peace Conditions Arouse Indignation in Vienna.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Sept. 4.—The Austrian peace terms have been received in Vienna with the greatest surprise and indignation, according to advices reaching here. It is believed that the Renner Ministry will fall as a consequence. Monarchist circles consider that the terms have definitely killed any hope of the return of the Hapsburgs.

Former Emperor Charles, who received the news from Paris soon after the reply of the Allies was handed to the Austrian commission, has decided to leave Switzerland.

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No need now to accept "other kinds." Every grocer and delicatessen dealer can now supply your kind "WARD'S."

Ask for them by name.

**WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS**

TIP-TOP MOTHER HUBBARD PEACE-TIME DAINTY-MAID ROMANY RYE YANKEE RYE LONG IDEAL FAMILY LOAF

**Any Choice is a Good Choice**

**WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES**

SILVER QUEEN SUNKIST GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVIL'S DREAM KUKUNO GOLDEN NUGGET CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE

**WARD'S BAKING COMPANY**

Bronx Bakery Melrose 6100

Brooklyn Bakery Prospect 6100

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**JUST as there is one Jeweler for engagement rings, one engraver for wedding cards, and one confectioner for weddings, so there is one shop for smart gifts.**

**OVINGTON'S**

"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."

314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

**Are You Settled for the Season in Town?**

**HOTEL WELLINGTON**

50TH STREET & 7TH AVENUE

AN EXCELLENT LOCATION QUIET AND HOMELIKE

2 Rooms & Bath, \$30 per week

3 Rooms & Bath, \$40 per week

Reduction on Laundry Under Knott Management.

**Franklin Simon & Co.**

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street—Located on Street Level

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